Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXI. THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1841. No. 1072.

The New Minister.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"What kind of a sermon did the new minister give you this morning?" asked Ellen May of her sister Mary, as the latter came in from church on a bright Sabbath morning in the pleasant month of June.

"O, it was delightful!" replied Mary with animation. "He is a splendid looking man with an eye as bright as a diamond. And such a voice! It was the finest for an orator I ever heard."

"What was the text, Mary?" said Mrs. May, with a grave countenance.

"Why, it was—it was," responded Mary, taken by surprise. "It was in the—I declare, mother, I cannot recall it at this moment; but it's on my tongue's end. It was in the—It was there where it speaks about—about—"

"You paid more attention, I see, to Mr. Elbertson's eyes and voice than to his sermon, Mary," said her mother, seously. "I'm afraid I shall not like our new minister if his person is to make a deeper impression than his words."

"Indeed, mother, it was an elegant sermon," urged Mary; "and now I remember the subject. It was on the 'Beauty of Holiness,' and the text was, 'Be ye holy, for I am holy.' Mary's voice sunk into a lower and more serious tone, as she repeated this brief portion of the Holy Word. "I never felt so like being religious in my life, as I did while he was preaching. The life of holiness was so beautifully pictured. If I were to hear such sermons every Sunday, I am sure I should be much better than I am."

"You were pleased, then, with the new minister, Mary," said her father, who came in, in time to hear her closing remark. He had paused at the door a few moments to have a parting word with a neighbor.

"Indeed I was," replied Mary warmly.

"And how did you like him, father?" asked Mrs. May, looking into her husband's face, with an expression that indicated no small degree of concern. She was a woman whose thoughts were much occupied on religious subjects, and she, therefore, felt a good deal of anxiety about the new minister who was to take the place of good old Mr. Morrison, recently removed by death, from his labours.

The husband smiled, and remarked in a quiet tone, "He certainly preached an excellent sermon, as Mary says."

"But is he at all like dear, good, old Mr. Morrison!" said Mrs. May, the rising moisture diming her eyes as she thought of the gray-headed old minister who had preached to them for the last thirty years.

"No, he is not like Mr. Morrison. No two men are alike. And there are few of the same class of men as Mr. Morrison left. Every new generation differs in some degree from the preceding one, and the ministers differ as much as the people."

"Then I shall not like Mr. Elbertson," said Mrs. May, despondingly. "I don't think I can ever hear him preach."

"Yes mother, you will like him, I am sure you will!" spoke up Mary with warmth and animation. "Don't you think she will, father?" she added.

"Indeed, Mary, I cannot tell. Your mother was very much attached to the excellent minister who has been taken away from us, and I should not be at all surprised if she would be a long time in getting reconciled to the loss. Mr. Elbertson is a young man. But notwithstanding his fine talents, and, I trust, sincere piety, he is a very different person from old Mr. Morrison. He may be a better minister, and a better man, but—"

"Never! never!" said Mrs. May, with warmth, interrupting her husband.

"I did not say that he was," replied Mr. May, smiling pleasantly at his wife's warmth of expression. "I was only going to suppose a case."

"But it is wrong to suppose whatis not true," said Mrs. May. "Mr. Elbertson never was and never will be as good a man, or as good a minister, as Mr. Morrison."

"But you have neither seen him, nor heard him preach, mother," said Mary.

"No, nor never wish to," resumed Mrs. May, evidently losing command of her feelings.

"Well never mind, mother," said Mr. May, soothingly. "It is not right, you know, to form an unfavorable opinion of any man, before having a fair opportunity to become acquainted with his true character. You must go to hear Mr. Elbertson, and then I have no doubt but that you will think well of him."

That evening Mr. Ellis and his wife came in to sit an hour or two.

"You were not at church, this morning, Mrs. May," said Mrs. Ellis, after her bonnet and shawl were taken off and handed into the next room by Ellen.

"No, I couldn't well leave home," replied Mrs. May.

"Of course, you didn't hear our new minister," said Mrs. Ellis, in rather an equivocal tone. "He doesn't preach like good old Mr. Morrison, I can tell you that. I, for one, shall never be reconciled to the change."

"I am sure I shall not," responded Mrs. May. "I don't think I can ever hear him preach. I am told that he is a young, foppish fellow; one of your preachers that try to create a sensation;" and Mrs. May shook her head, while an expression allied to sadness flitted across her countenance.

"There is something of the dandy about him, I must confess," said Mrs. Ellis. "And, as to his preaching, it was nothing at all like Mr. Morrison's."

"Ah me!" sighed Mrs. May, "I wish the dear good old man had only lived a little longer."

The new minister was also the burden of conversation between Mr. Ellis and Mr. May.

"How were you pleased with Mr. Elbertson?" asked the former.

"Why, I must confess that I am prepossessed in his favor," replied Mr. May. "His manner and style of sermonizing is so different from that of our late pastor, that it is not easy at once to be reconciled to so great a change. Any change, even for the better, shocks the feelings, and hinders the judgment from estimating it truly."

"But it ain't possible that you mean to intimate that Mr. Elbertson is a better minister than Mr. Morrison was!" said Mr. Ellis, in surprise. "Why, my dear sir, he won't bear comparison with him. I am surprised at the vestry for making so unsuitable a choice!"

"But you judge him prematurely," replied Mr. May, in a calm but earnest tone of voice. "He is a young man, and was evidently ill at ease this morning in his new position. He seemed to me to feel that in the minds of the congregation there must, all the while, be an involuntary process of comparison going on, between him and the venerable and much beloved man, who had so long stood at the desk where he was standing. He has some mannerism about him, but every minister has these, and they are only unpleasant when first observed. Mr. Morrison had some peculiar to himself, but we were so used to him, and liked the man so well, that we did not see them."

"I am sure I never could see any," responded Mr. Ellis, catching, in the true spirit of controversy, at the last remark. "His like I never expect to see again. And, as for this Mr. Elbertson, the more I think about him, the more do I feel dissatisfied. It is a shame to place such a man over the sainted Mr. Morrison's congregation! I almost wonder that the old man can sleep quietly in his grave."

Mr. Ellis was evidently warming, and, as he allowed his feelings to become excited, the more blind did he become in his perceptions of the character of the new minister. Perceiving this, Mr. May made an effort to change the conversation, but could not succeed; and was forced, for nearly the whole evening, to oppose a mild remonstrance to the severe things that were said about the new minister. In these strictures all joined but Mary, and she was on the side taken by her father.

While these animadversions are going on, let us look upon the unconscious subject of them. We will find him seated at a table in his chamber, with his head resting upon his hand. His new position has agitated him in spite of every effort he can make to keep his feelings calm. He is a young man, of fine talents, well educated, and deeply conscious of the responsibilities attached to his sacred office.

Thus seated, the thoughts that passed through his mind, troubled him. His reception by the people, over whom he had been called as minister, it seemed to him, was not cordial.

"Surely," he said, mentally, "they are disappointed in me. It was not well for one so young to take the place of that long tried, faithful, and aged servant."

Just at this moment, there was a loud knock at his door, and Mr. Bisbee, one of the vestrymen, entered.

"Good evening, good evening, Mr. Elbertson. How do you do to-night," he said, bustling in, and taking a chair on the opposite side of the table.

"Quite well," responded the minister, endeavoring to smile cheerfully, but in vain. But so much occupied was Mr. Bisbee with his own thoughts, that he did not perceive the feebleness of the smile, nor the almost sad expression that followed it.

"I droped in this evening, Mr. Elbertson," began his visiter, "to have a little talk with you in a friendly way. I am a free spoken man, you must know; but I always mean well. Every thing with me is honest and above board. And so I will just say to you, that, as I know the people here a great deal better than you do, a few hints, such as I can give, may be of great use to you."

"I shall certainly be indebted to you for any such kind offices," replied Mr. Elbertson, endeavoring to rouse himself up to that state of indifference which is often assumed as a protection to the feelings

"I mean all well, you may be assured, sir," said Mr. Bisbee. "And so I will come at once to the point. In the first place, your sermon was too long to-day, by a quarter of an hour. Mr. Morrison never preached over thirty minutes, and the people can't endure to sit any longer. And then you reasoned too much; Mr. Morrison always brought a subject right home to the feelings of the congregation, in the most simple, touching way imaginable. I am not alone in this opinion, for I have talked with twenty since this morning about it, and they all agree with me, that such kind of preaching won't suit here. And then no one ever heard of the strange hymn you gave out. It was in the book, it is true; but Mr. Morrison always stuck to the old familiar hymns that we have known and sung ever since we were children. And I must say that you had too much action; Mr. Morrison used to lay his hand upon the Bible so impressively, and never lift it or wave it about more than once or twice during the whole sermon. I have heard this particularly objected to in you. I am thus frank, Mr. Elbertson, because I know you are desirous of pleasing the people; and unless you know what they like, how can you please them?"

"I am certainly indebted to you, Mr. Bisbee," said the young minister, quietly, "and shall endeavor to profit by your hints."

"That is right, that is right, Mr. Elbertson," responded his visitor, warming with pleasure at the idea of the good office to the church and minister both, that he was performing. "It is some satisfaction to advise a man, when he is willing to profit by what you say. But another thing; I have heard some object to your dress. They don't think it as plain as becomes a minister."

"I really don't see how I can dress plainer," replied Mr. Elbertson, glancing at himself. "My clothes are new, and fit me well. You certainly would not have me go with soiled and shabby clothing."

"O no; no, indeed, sir. But then," said Mr. Bisbee, "there is something in the way your clothes are made and put on that looks foppish. It would be well if you could remedy this in some way. Mr. Morrison always dressed very plain."

"He was an old man, you must remember, Mr. Bisbee," said Mr. Elbertson, "and dressed as became his age. I am a young man, and must dress as becomes my age. In all things there should be fitness and propriety. And you should remember, that it is the kind and quality of the garments which clothe the mind, that are of most importance. My external clothing I have made after the fashion in which all men around me wear it. Beyond that it costs me but few thoughts."

"But if the way you dress offends your brethren, are you not bound to change for their sake?"

"If they are offended without any real cause existing in me, then the cause is in them, and it is certainly more important that they should remove the real cause from themselves, than the imaginary one from me. Unkind and censorious feelings involve a greater wrong, certainly, than a simple suit of well-fitting clothes, made in the way that other men wear them."

To this Mr. Bisbee was at a loss to reply. It was to him altogether a new form of argument.

"I trust I have not offended you, Mr. Elbertson," he said, "by the freedom of my remarks. I assure you I spoke in the utmost sincerity."

"I do not doubt that, Mr. Bisbee; and it would ill become me, as a minister, to be offended at the sincere admonition of any one of my people. Still, I may be able to perceive errors in them as readily as they can perceive them in me. The fault found with me, as far as you have brought it to my notice, is altogether in mere forms and externals. Nothing has been said in reference to the purity of the doctrines which I taught, nor their power, through divine aid, to change the heart."

"O, no, sir, no," responded Mr. Bisbee quickly. "The doctrine was sound enough, it was only the manner."

"Then don't you perceive," said the minister mildly, but with impressive earnestness, "that you have stopped to criticise the conformation of the shell, while the kernel, in which all the substance resides, has been suffered to fall to the ground?"

Mr. Bisbee was silent, and the minister proceeded.

"There are duties, reciprocal, between a minister and the congregation. And especially is there a duty of charity and forbearance due from a congregation towards a new minister, whom they have invited to take charge of them. A moment's reflection will tell them that, if he is sincere in his calling, as a minister, he will endeavor to preach for their good. For a time, at least, until the embarrassments of his new position shall have worn off, and until he shall begin to feel at home among his people, should they treat him with great consideration. Instead of expecting and exacting every thing from him, they should yield something of their own for the sake of the stranger. By and by, they will know each other better, and charity, like a tender vine in its spontaneous growth, will spring up and unite them in the bonds of christian fellowship."

When Mr. Bisbee went away that evening, it was with very different feelings than those which moved him to call upon the new minister. He found him to be a man of different stamp of character altogether than he had supposed him. He was mortified at his meddlesome and weak interference, but by no means soured in his feelings towards Mr. Elbertson, for the mild earnest manner of that individual had disarmed him.

On the next Sabbath morning the minister entered the pulpit with subdued feelings. He had experienced, during the week, various trials from the unguarded expressions of many of the members, who too freely objected, one to this peculiarity, another to that, at times he had almost given way to despondency; but remembering in whose cause he was laboring, and in whom he put his trust, he looked upwards, and received strength to sustain him. After going through the regular services, he announced the text in a voice that slightly trembled. The words were—

"Bear you one another's burdens."

The impressive and somewhat subdued tone of his voice, and the devout and elevated expression of his countenance, had the effect to throw the minds of such of his congregation as had before been disposed to find fault, off of the minister, and to fix them upon his subject. And in this, before he was done, they found enough suited to their peculiar conditions. Perhaps, of all who were present, Mr. Bisbee best understood the whole bearing of the sermon, He never once thought of the strange hymn, the excess of action, nor did he observe that Mr. Elbertson's dress was at all unbecoming. And certainly he did not think the sermon long, although it extended to just one hour.

Among those present were Mrs. May, whose husband, backed by the persuasions of Mary, had induced her to go. A great many allegations had been made in her presence against the new minister by sundry neighbors during the week, and instead of finding her estimation of him at all increased, it was at a lower ebb than ever. Of course she was in no way prepared to hear with an unprejudiced mind.

"I never heard a sermon like that before, in my life," said Mary, as the family entered the house together after the conclusion of the service.

Mrs. May was silent.

"Did you, mother?" said the prepossessed daughter, not at all satisfied to have her mother remain uncommitted in the minister's favor.

"Of course I have, many a time," replied Mrs. May, in a tone indicating a slight degree of irritation.

"Well, I'm sure I never did," responded Mary. Wasn't it a most excellent sermon, father?"

"It was certainly a good sermon, Mary, and I hope, as you admire it so much, you will endeavor to practice some of its precepts," replied Mr. May.

"I can at least try," said Mary, in a tone more serious.

On that evening Mr. Bisbee called in to see Mr. May.

"Well, I think our new minister improves," he said after he was seated. "I took the liberty of talking to him a little on last Sunday evening, and I am pleased to find that he has taken some of my hints. Didn't you like him much better this morning, Mr. May?"

"Yes, I think I did; though I was well pleased with his sermon on the last Sabbath," replied Mr. May.

"Well, I'm sure I didn't see any thing extra in his discourse," said Mrs. May. "There was too much finery about it for me. It made me almost cry to think that good old Mr. Morrison's place should be filled with such a young foppish looking fellow with his fine motions and milk and water doctrines. He was afraid to say 'hell,' I suppose; and talked as tenderly about sinners going away into eternal banishment as if he were afraid of offending them. Mr. Morrison wouldn't have mouthed the matter in that way. He'd a given them sound doctrine in the words of Scripture. Such kind of preaching won't do, Mr. Bisbee. This young fellow will no doubt turn the heads of all the girls in the village, as he has already turned our Mary's; but no good'll come, see if it does, of you vestry-men having selected a young fellow instead of some good old-time minister."

Mrs. May spoke with warmth, for she felt a good deal excited. She had not before spoken so freely, but once in the way of speaking her sentiments on the matter, she found that her ideas flowed more freely than she expected they would, and that, in reality, she had a good deal more to say on the subject than she thought she had. A tap at the door interrupted further remarks; and much to the surprise and some little to the confusion of Mrs. May, the individual of whom she was so freely speaking, entered in company with a neighbor.

The smile that played upon his handsome features, and the respectful manner with which he took Mrs. May's extended hand, on being introduced to her, changed wonderfully in a moment the hue of her feelings. Mary's heart fluttered, and Ellen endeavored to assume a more graceful position. We will not detail the conversation that ensued. When Mr. Elbertson went away, he left few serious objections behind him; though still Mrs. May could not help contrasting him in some things with the late lamented Mr. Morrison.

On the next evening Mr. and Mrs. Ellis dropped in again, and it was not long before the subject of the new minister was introduced. Indeed, little else had been talked about in the village since Mr. Elbertson's arrival.

"So you were at church yesterday, Mrs. May," said her friend.

"Yes, I did venture out," replied Mrs. May, smiling.

"Well, how did you like Mr. Elbertson?" continued Mrs. Ellis.

"Why, he preached a pretty fair sermon," said Mrs. May, very deliberately.

Mrs. Ellis shook her head.

"It wasn't any thing like good old Mr. Morrison's sermons, Mrs. May. Ah, me! we shall never look upon his like again."

"No, it was not at all like Mr. Morrison's sermons. But then, Mrs. Ellis, no two men are alike. Different ministers have different gifts, and we should judge them according to their gifts. I should never have got tired of Mr. Morrison; but now that he has been taken away from us, it seems to me right that I should endeavor to be reconciled, and look upon the one who has been called to fill his place with unprejudiced eyes."

A single evening's contact with Mr. Elbertson, in his social character, had done much to dispel Mrs. May's hastily formed prejudices; and the moment her better impressions were opposed, they were roused into activity, and from feeling more kindly towards him, she was prompted to speak in his favor. Thus she confirmed by bringing them out into words, her gradually forming good opinions.

As Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were walking home that evening, the latter said, with a peculiar emphasis upon her words,

"Mr. Elbertson has become a great favorite of Mrs. May's."

"Ah, indeed," responded her husband, "how has that happened?"

"O, she's got a couple of grown up daughters, you know," said Mrs. Ellis, giving her head a toss, although this peculiar and expressive motion could not be preceived by her husband, as they were walking in darkness.

"True, I never thought of that. It is strange how a little self interest will warp persons' opinions and change their views. But Mr. Elbertson is not going to fancy one of her girls."

"No, indeed," responded his wife, "not he. Humph! How weak some people are! A pretty minister's wife one of them would make. Why, I've known them both since they were so high," reaching down her outspread hand to indicate the distance at which these young ladies' heads once stood from the ground, and to inforce this strong argument against them.

It so happened that when Mrs. Ellis awoke the next morning from sleep, she found herself shaking with an ague fit. This was soon succeeded by a raging fever, and for more than a week she remained extremely ill; at the end of that time her life was despaired of. But at the crisis of the desease, the turning point was in her favor, and she began slowly to recover. The principal remembrance that she had when her thoughts were calmed by returning health, and the wandering of her imagination fixed, was the fact that Mr. Elbertson had frequently been to see her, and so often talked to her and prayed with her in the most earnest and affectionate manner. Every day he still continued to call in, and his manner was so tender towards her, and his conversation so tempered with mild encouragement, and gentle admonition, that every former prejudice was dispelled.

"How mistaken we have been in Mr. Elbertson," she said one day to her husband, after she could sit up a little. "I shall never again judge any one hastily."

"We have erred, it is true," he replied, "and I hope we shall never forget the excellent lesson for future conduct that you have drawn from it."

The church members that we have introduced were not the only ones who were dissatisfied with the new minister, nor were the prejudices of all so easily dispelled. Mr. Elbertson had to go through many hard trials from this cause, and he was often much discouraged. But he was a consistant Christian, and the power of consistency will always overcome prejudice. One by one, those who were disposed to find fault, were thrown by some unlooked-for circumstance into contact with him, in such a way as to be gratified by his ever kind manner. Thus he gradually acquired a power and influence in his new position, not exceeded by that which even good old Mr. Morrison possessed.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

PROSCRIPTION.—The National Intelligencer has a long and able article on the cry of Proscription now raised by the Van Buren organs; who laughably enough compare the few removals which have been made, to "the guillotine streaming with blood!!"

"With what grace," says the Intelligencer, "could the friends of the late Administration raise the hue and cry of Proscription upon the occasion of removals from office, were they ten times as many as they have been, (ay, ten times ten,) and all without any other cause than the pleasure of the ruling power? We do not, and never can, approve of Proscription, in the true sense of the term; in the sense in which it existed, as a system, and an effectual feature of the administration of the Government, during the last twelve years, at one period more and at another less tyrannically, but always more or less. We have seen it prevail to such an extent within the circle of this city, (and it prevailed not less elsewhere,) that persons either holding or seeking public employment did not dare to hold converse, and scarcely to exchange salutations, in public, with persons of opposite politics. We have seen brother afraid to speak to brother. We have seen (and in the Richmond Enquirer itself) removal from office justified on the ground of blood relation of a person removed to some other person who was obnoxious to the party in power. We have seen in this very city private individuals proscribed in their vocations of industry, such as butchers, bakers, builders, blacksmiths, painters, &c., with such an obdurate pertinacity of purpose and practice that they have been obliged to abandon the city and fly to distant lands, where opinion was yet free, to earn bread for their support. But, abhorring and execrating, as we have ever done, this extent of party despotism, whilst we commiserated rather than condemned those who were slaves to it, we are yet of the opinion that it is due to consistency, as well as to the known wishes of the popular majority which brought the present Administration into power, that the reform of abuses in the Government should embrace persons as well as things; that the required change of measures should be accompanied with such a change of officers as will produce harmony of action in the different departments of the Government, and restore men and things as far as practicable to their ancient relations. This, it appears to us, is no more than what common sense and ordinary prudence require of every man in private life in the management of his affairs. No man, for example, coming to the head of a landed estate, of a manufactory, of a mercantile house, or the command of a ship, would retain in authority under him an overseer, a foreman, a cashier, or a mate, (and so also of inferior employments,) in whom he had no confidence, or whom he knew or found to be entirely incompetent or neglectful. To this extent, and no further, do we advise and justify removals from office. This limit, it is very certain, has not been transcended by the present Administration, but, on the contrary, the Administration has, in this particular, thus far fallen short of the expectations of many of its ardent supporters.

"But with what grace, we repeat—with what face, we might say—do the friends of the Jackson and Van Buren dynasties attempt to raise a clamor now, because of the removals from office, were they as many as they are few, that have been made by the present Administration? At what period of either of the two preceding Administrations has any one been allowed to retain office under them who was known or even suspected to be opposed to them? At what moment has either of those Administrations displayed in any degree the spirit of toleration? Was it when, towering in the pride of its strength, the Jackson Administration undertook "the task of Reform," which it found "inscribed on the list of Executive duties in characters too legible to be overlooked?" Let incontestable facts answer that question: within a few months of the first year of the Jackson Administration, persons were removed, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, merely on account of their political sentiments, from a host of offices, of which the following is but a partial enumeration; that is to say—

Fifteen Ministers Plenipotentiary, Charge d'Affaires, and Secretaries of Legation.

Nine Marshals and fifteen United States Attorneys.

Forty eight Collectors and Principal Revenue Officers.

Nine Indian Agents and Navy Agents.

Twenty-six Receivers and Registers of Land Offices.

Twenty one Consuls for foreign ports.

Four hundred and ninety-one Postmasters.

"Besides these direct removals from office by the Executive, there was a host of removals of such persons as held office by secondary appointments, such as clerks, inspectors, &c. in the Custom-house, whom we have no means of numbering. We have a statement before us, however, which may afford the reader some idea of the extent of those removals. In the custom-house at *Boston* alone, out of fifty-eight persons employed in different capacities *forty* were removed! In all, there were removed from office, of all grades of civil officers, within the first year of the Jackson Administration, *more than two thousand* men."

The Intelligencer next makes several extracts from the U. S. Telegraph of 1829, then the official paper of Jackson's

Administration, urging and justifying removals, not upon the ground of incompetency & unfaithfulness, but upon *party grounds!* The most amusing quotations are from the Globe itself, which is now horrified at the idea of removing a single officer, and which, in 1838, when Mr. Calhoun's accession had given strong hopes to the party of re-electing Van Buren, was of the opinion expressed in the following extract:

From the Globe of October 2, 1838.

"The opinion of Washington, that *to employ in high offices men opposed to the Government, is "political suicide,"* is EMINENTLY JUST. An Administration which practices this principle finds itself, be it were, in a hostile camp. Those who are to carry out its measures throw every obstacle in the way of their execution. Nay more: they are ever in confidential communication with the enemy, to whom they reveal its purposes in advance, and whom they furnish with distorted misrepresentations, instead of correct information, to be used against those by whom they are employed. They turn the facilities and advantages of official position into instruments against the Government which they should sustain with a cordial and energetic, not grudging, discharge of their official duties," &c. &c.

Here the Globe did not think that one hostile foot should be allowed to remain in the camp. But again, in 1840, the Globe looked to the removal of ALL those Whigs engaged in public employments at Washington, if Van should be re-elected. See the following:—

From the Globe of June 13, 1840.

"For the sake of the country at large, we hope to *see a new infusion* of energy into all the public employments at Washington, where business has been suffered to stagnate in the same hands for the tenth part of a century. This can only be imparted by bringing from the country *a fresh body of intelligent, industrious, and* ZEALOUS DEMOCRATS, who, having been reared in the healthy atmosphere of fields and woods, will bring to the discharge of public trusts minds and bodies unimpaired by the infection of city life. *This will indeed be* REFORM."

The Intelligencer adds,—

"This last was an indication, indiscreet perhaps, but yet to be relied upon, of a purpose well understood to be entertained by the late Administration, in the event of success at the election, to remove from office every individual suspected of being guilty of a doubt as to the infallibility of President *Van Buren*, or of his sub-Treasury scheme. The Proscription List was already made out.

"In view of these facts, what can be more pitiable than to hear the same people, who were the contrivers of the meditated total change in the public offices, by bringing into them men wholly unacquainted with the particular duties of the places they were to be called to fill, (that is, "fresh" from the "fields and woods,") now whining in lugubrious tone, as follows, concerning the comparatively few removals from office that have as yet been made by the present Administration?

From the Globe of April 17.

"The consequence of such a course [of removals from office] undoubtedly will be a total change of public officers on every change of Administration; and, besides the individual suffering which must follow, the public business must suffer from the introduction of men wholly unacquainted with the particular duties of the place they are called to fill, and the public spirit will be perverted, and *partisan armies* taught to prosecute furious contests, not upon questions of principle, but for personal and mercenary objects, which will bring into the elections every thing venal and brutal; and, like all struggles for "*spoils*," where the conquerors are to strip the conquered of their means of living, rapacity, so excited and so generally diffused, must sooner or later end in violence, bloodshed, and civil war!!

The State of the Currency.

The Natchez "Free Trader," of a late date, says: "On Saturday we saw a ten dollar gold piece sold for $100 in Mississippi Railroad notes; and on Monday a common Marseilles vest brought $100 in notes on the Mississippi Shipping Company." This gives us some idea of the condition of the currency in the State of Mississippi, where, we presume, it is at its lowest state of degradation."

Things are bad enough, however, nearer home. Take the following facts and reflections, for example, from the Georgia Journal of the 9th of this month: "What a glorious currency our State is now *blessed* with! Only think, reader: we have money at *par* value—at 2 per cent, 4 per cent, 6 per cent, 8 per cent, 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 30 per cent—*any per cent, discount* that you please! What more can a *reasonable* man desire?" The Journal then describes the operations which, the Editors say, they have sat down by their window and witnessed *every day* for the last two months. 'A poor fellow, for instance, who has money to pay, sets out with *Monroe Railroad* notes; by paying a large discount he converts them into *Central Bank* notes; these undergo the same process of discount and become *Hawkinsville;* another shave converts them into *Columbus funds*, and yet another turns them into available money. "Sometimes," say the editors, "we have pitied, sometimes we have laughed at these distresses of our friends. Latterly, however, we have begun to view them in a more serious light; and we frequently, involuntarily, ask ourselves if this state of things is to be submitted to any longer? Is there no remedy for it? *Are we to toil from day to day, and the profits of our labor to be swallowed up in this manner?* Seriously, *something must be done*, to remedy the evils consequent upon having a bad currency." These are reflections which force themselves upon the minds even of those who are least willing to entertain them. With the Editors of the Journal, we too say that SOMETHING MUST BE DONE. In saying this, we state a proposition which, we believe, no sane man will, in view of such facts as the above, undertake to dispute.

Having established the position that *something* must be done, the question arises, How *shall it be done?* Is it within the power of the state of Mississippi, or the state of Georgia, by any legislation of theirs, to restore a sound currency? Is it within the power of the state governments, each acting only within its own sphere, to establish a currency of equal value throughout the United States? Undoubtedly not. It is an office which can only be executed by the General Government. It is one of the purposes for which a General Government was established; and the power over the currency was one of the first powers which the General Government exercised after getting fairly under way.

The next question is, WHAT *shall be done?* Our opinion is, that there is no prescription which affords so fair a prospect for a cure of the disease as the establishment of a NATIONAL BANK. If those of our Whig friends who have conscientious scruples in regard to this particular measure, would propose any other, offering the least hope of relief, we should be glad to see a trial made of it; believing, nevertheless, that any further experiments upon the currency will only protract the disease under which it labors, and end at last in the same measure, a National Bank. It is time, at least, that our thoughts should be turned to the consideration of the proper remedy, when it can no longer be denied that a remedy of some sort is necessary, and can only be applied through the instrumentality of the General Government.

The season is propitious for the publication of the following letter, on the utility and necessity of a National Bank, from one of the purest patriots whose names adorn the history of our country; one of those fathers of the great Republican School so respectfully alluded to in the late address of President Tyler to the people of the United States. This letter was originally published ten years ago; but many of our present readers have probably never seen it, and those who do remember it will acknowledge, on re perusing it, that its reasoning has gained additional strength from the occurrences which have intervened since it first appeared in print. *Nat. Int.*

Letter from Ex-President Monroe, to Silas E. Burrows, Esq.

New York, January 20, 1831.

DEAR SIR: The confidence I have in your rectitude and patriotism will induce me to give an explicit answer to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of the 7th, though I fear that my continued weak state of health will make it less satisfactory than it otherwise might be, especially as I have none of the official documents with me which are calculated to illustrate the subject.

You ask me what is my opinion of the effect which the United States Bank has on the national currency, and as to the policy of *renewing* its charter?—what the situation of the Government without its aid during the last war?—what its general advantages in regulating exchange, in facilitating remittances to individuals, and its general importance?

When the old United States Bank was first instituted, I was one of those who voted against it in the Senate. I doubted the power of the government, under the Constitution, to make such an establishment, and was fearful that the influence which it would give to the government over the moneyed concerns of the Union would have a very improper effect on our free system. The bank was instituted soon after the Government was adopted, and at a period when the question of the relative powers of the Governments excited great feeling, and divided the Congress of the Union into very jealous and violent parties. I was of the party which construed the powers of the national government strictly, and sought to impose on it correspondent restraints. So far as any change has since taken place in my opinion, it has been the result of experience, and prompted by a belief that such change would give strength to the system, and not weaken or endanger it.

Between such a bank and any arrangement which the government can make, the alternative must be, between a bank of the Government itself, and under its exclusive control; a reliance on its own resources and surplus funds, deposited in a manner to produce the best effect; and a dependence on the banks of the several states. I have no hesitation in declaring it as my decided opinion that neither of these could accomplish the great objects contemplated, and that each of them is liable, in other respects, to the most serious objections. To a bank of the government, this remark is applicable in both views, and with peculiar force in the latter. If confined to the metropolis, it could not extend its discounts beyond a very limited circle, nor its agency as a deposite for the revenue received in the several states, nor for remittances to individuals; and for other objects it would be equally limited. Such an institution requires an active supervision by those for whose benefit it is intended. The regular official duties of all the Departments in the Executive render it impossible for that branch to perform that service without an inteference with those duties to the injury of the public. If branches should be established, their position might enable them to remedy some of the defects stated, but they would accumulate others of much greater force. The interference with the constitutional and regular duties of the Executive would, in the same degree, be increased. But that is comparatively a slight evil. A bank thus instituted being under the control of the executive, by the appointment of its directors, and in all its operations, might, in the hands of a bad administration, be wielded as an instrument to sap the foundation of the government from every part of the Union for its influence in obtaining discounts, and thus a seduction might be practised to a great extent for the worst purposes. The influence would be reciprocal. Those connected by such a tie with the government would be looked to for support at elections, who would not fail to render it. Thus the revenue of the nation, raised by taxes on the proper objects to support their free Government, might be made an instrument to its overthrow.

The second alternative suggested, a reliance on the surplus funds, for the accomplishment of the objects contemplated, it must be obvious, must fail in every instance. The revenue of a government is generally limited to certain specified objects, according to an estimate for each, and to which it is appropriated. The fund raised sometimes falls short of the objects. It seldom exceeds it in any considerable amount. For the want of a surplus, it must lie idle in the treasury until appropriated, and if appropriated as a provision for an emergency—for war, for example—it must still lie idle in the Treasury until that event occurs, or be loaned out. It could not lie idle; the whole nation would revolt against it; and if loaned out it might be impossible to obtain it when called for, and might even be lost. In this mode, the regulation of the value of the currency, of exchange, and and of rendering service by facilitating remittances, would be abortive. The third alternative which has been suggested, a reliance on the state banks, would be equally unproductive. The government would require no aid except in time of war, when immense sums would be necessary, which could be produced only by loans; and when application should be made to them, there is good cause to apprehend that each would endeavor to obtain the best terms it could. There is no particular bond between them and the national government, and, impelled by their interests and that of the stockholders, it is natural that they should pursue that course. Should such an emergency arise as menaced the overthrow of the government, the interest thereby excited might be paramount, and force the banks, under the direction of the stockholders, to unite in a common effort to save the country. But the great object is to prevent such a crisis by a command of funds, which would enable the government to arrest it. In every other object the state banks would fail. There being no standard to which all must adhere, no connection between those of the different states, and many of them with limited funds and in embarrassed circumstances, they would neither regulate the value of coin, of exchange, nor facilitate remittances.

A National Bank occupies a different ground. Connected with the government by its charter and its capital, which consists of stock, in which the government participates in a certain degree, there is no instance which, on principle, there can be a difference of interest between them, and many powerful considerations by which the interest of the bank must stimulate it to support the credit of the government in any situation in which it may be placed. If the credit of the stock should sink, the capital of the bank would decline in equal degree; the effect of which would be felt in all its operations. Its paper would depreciate, and a check be given to its circulation, if not an entire suspension. Standing at the head of the moneyed operations of the government, it is its intermediate agent in making remittances to banks and individuals throughout the Union, and likewise between individuals, from which much credit and influence are gained, if not profit. It has the means, and may be considered the most powerful agent in raising and sustaining the circulating medium on a par with specie throughout the Union, and of elevating the state banks to that standard, by subjecting them to the necessity of reaching and adhering to it, to sustain their credit, and even their existence.—Let the credit of the government sink, and all these advantages are lost. The bank, therefore, from a regard to interest, is bound to sustain it. The directors, except the few appointed by the Government, are elected by the stockholders, and are amenable to them. It gives its support, therefore, to the government on principles of national policy, in the support of which it is interested, and would disdain becoming an instrument for any other purpose.

The view above presented is supported by experience, and particularly by the events of the late war. When the war commenced, the government had not the funds which were necessary to support it, and was in consequence, forced to resort to loans, which were with difficulty obtained from any quarter, even in a limited degree, and on unfavorable terms. I have not the official document before me, and cannot state the sources from which any loans were obtained, nor the conditions, with the decline of the public credit as the war advanced. I well remember, however, that when I was called by the President to the Department of War, on the 21st of August, 1814, the certificates of the treasury were selling at 80 in the $100, by which $20 were lost. It was evident that, if a reliance was placed on the sale of certificates only, a still further decline would ensue, and that the worst consequences might be apprehended. The country was invaded through the whole inland and maritime frontiers, and powerful squadrons were at the mouth of every bay and river leading to our principal cities, which were threatened with attack and ruin. The metropolis of our Union had been forced, and its public buildings destroyed. Such was the state of the country, and the funds, when I entered the Department of War. Under such circumstances, an appeal was made to the patriotism and interest of the cities, and banks within them, by the department of war, with the sanction of the President, for loans of money necessary for their own defence, for that of the maritime frontier, and the Union. For the first loan that was obtained—one million of dollars from the city of New York, which took place a few days after I entered the Department—no price was fixed. As the treasury notes were selling for $80 in the $100, that was claimed but not acceded to. It was left for subsequent adjustment, to be settled on fair principles. Several millions of dollars were obtained from the district of Columbia and principal cities throughout the Union, and according to my recollection, at par. This proves that, until the Union is threatened with ruin, no loans can be obtained in emergencies, without a National Bank, otherwise than at a great sacrifice. These considerations led to a change in my opinion, and induced me to concur with the President in the propriety of instituting such a bank after the conclusion of the war in 1815. As to the constitutional objection, it formed no serious obstacle. In voting against it in the first instance, I was governed essentially by policy. The construction I gave to the Constitution I considered a strict one. In the latter instance it was more liberal, but according to my judgment, justified by its powers.

The above sketch contains my sentiments on the subject of your several interrogatories, which I communicate to you not for public view, but in a spirit of confidence. Since my retirement, I have sought to avoid all political controversies. Having concurred with the President in the propriety of instituting the latter bank, my opinion was not withheld, as is I presume known, and it remains unaltered. Should a justification of my conduct for the change of sentiment in the interval between the institution of the first and second bank become necessary, or any other appeal is made to make it a public duty to explain the cause of that change, I shall not withhold it. I shall be attentive to the course of events, and not fail to perform that duty, should either call be made on me.

I am, dear sir, with great respect and sincere regard, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

Silas E. Burrows, Esq., N. Y.

Mr. Preston's Letter.

Columbia, April 14, 1841.

Sir, I have had the honor to receive your note inclosing the proceedings of a meeting of "the inhabitants of St. John's Colleton." That portion of the proceedings which purports to be founded on a rumor concerning my sentiments and position in the Senate of the United States, concludes with a categorical question, whether I intend to vote for a charter of a United States Bank.

The institution of a United States bank presents a very complex question, both of principle and detail, and must, in my judgment, depend upon a careful consideration of a vast variety of circumstances, existing at the moment it is proposed. Its very constitutionality must depend upon the actual condition of the country—and were even that conceded, the organization presents so many important difficulties that it would be unsafe to venture on any conclusion, until a definite and complete project be presented.

The amount of capital—the mode of obtaining the capital—the place where the bank is to be established—its management and control—and, above all, the financial emergencies of the country at the moment when it is proposed—each and all of them exact a grave and cautious deliberation.

In advance, therefore, I can answer the interrogatory propounded, only by announcing the general principle on which I stand—and this I beg leave to do in the language of our late lamented President, and of the acting President, as contained in an answer of the latter to a similar question put to him during the late Presidential canvass.

"In reply to the first branch of your inquiry, (said Mr. Tyler,) I quote and adopt the language of Gen. Harrison in his speech delivered at Dayton. 'There is not, in the Constitution, any express grant of power for such purpose, and it could never be constitutional to exercise that power, *save in the event the powers granted to Congress could not be carried into effect without resorting to such an institution.* The Constitution confers on Congress, in express terms, 'all powers which are necessary and proper to carry into effect the granted powers.' Now if 'the powers granted' could not be carried into effect without incorporating a bank, then it becomes 'necessary and proper,' and of course expedient—a conclusion which I presume no one would deny who desired to see the existence of the government preserved, and kept beneficially in operation."

I have only to add that the creative necessity should be palpable and overruling.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obt. servant,

WM. C. PRESTON.

Jos. E. Jenkins, Esq. Chairman, &c. &c.

From the New York Times and Star.

A Dialogue,

Between a Debtor and his Creditors—Sympathy, Justice, Revengeful, Hard Heart, and Small Soul.

Debtor. Gentlemen, I suppose you are all aware of the nature of the business which has induced me to call you together at this time. It is one of the most trying events of my life; and, until very recently, one which I had the least reason to fear ever being called upon to experience. But, mortifying and deeply to be regretted as it is, I have found myself utterly unable to prevent it. I have prepared a statement of my situation for your examination. You will perceive that I have a surplus of $10,000. I have a good set of customers, and, I believe, with a little indulgence, I can pay all I owe, and still keep along in my business. It is for you, however, to say what my fate shall be. Here is a statement of my affairs.

ASSETS.	
Cash	$ 500
Goods	15,000
Bills receivable (good)	56 000
Do. (suspended and doubtful)	26,000
Do (bad)	2,000
Store, furniture and fixtures	500
	$100,000
Liabilities,	$90,000

Of which $50,000 will fall due within sixty days.

Sympathy. We have examined your statement, and shall be pleased to hear any proposition you have to make.

Debtor. I think if I could have an extension of six, twelve or eighteen months, I could continue my business, and collect enough to meet all my payments promptly at maturity. This course I prefer; but if not acceptable to you, then I will surrender all my property to you, or I will pay you fifty cents on the dollar, *cash*, and secure to be paid twenty five cents on the dollar more, at the end of twelve months; these two last propositions are upon the condition that you give me a full discharge.

Hard heart. I do not know how other gentlemen feel in this matter, but for myself, I am not going to be humbugged in this way at all; I pay for the goods I buy, and I am determined to be paid for those I sell.

Revengeful. That is right. I have worked for other people long enough, and I will do it no longer. This debt shall be paid in full, and that, too, at maturity, or I will "put on the screws" to the full extent of the law—yes, and until paid, I will keep them on, and will make it a condition of my will, that my heirs shall do the same, until the latest generation.

Justice. I cannot see any occasion for the indulgence of so much bitterness of feeling towards this man. His previous character and business habits are too well known to all, to justify such treatment; either of his propositions is sufficient to satisfy me of his disposition to do all he can to promote our interests; and I am confident that in endeavoring to carry out the latter one, he will even involve his friends by so doing.

Sympathy. No doubt of that at all. I am sure his offers are better than his estate will justify him in making. At all events, I am willing to accept of either of them; yes, I will do even better—I will take fifty cents on the dollar for my claim, and give a full and final discharge. I feel that the times through which we have recently passed, should admonish us to be liberal—one towards another; the proper inquiry is not who *has* failed? but it is, who has been so fortunate as to *escape* the general calamity.

Small Soul. I don't want to be hard with the man. (Takes the debtor aside.) Now if I will agree to come into the measures, won't you try to secure the balance some way? You can do it *secretly* you know, eh? There is Hard heart and Revengeful, are old acquaintances of mine, and I think I can influence them to come into the arrangement; only see how much to your interest it will be.

Debtor. Am I to infer then, from what has been said, that no settlement can be effected? I feel very anxious that something definite should be done; I am too young to give up all hopes of ever bettering my condition; the misfortune which has overtaken me has not been brought about by extravagance, speculation and neglect of business; I have indulged in none of these. It is owing only to those disappointments in business to which all who give credit are liable, and against which the most prudent cannot wholly guard.

Revengeful. If you are so very anxious to settle, "let your friends come forward and assist you."

Debtor. My father gave me $20.000 with which I commenced business. That he will loose rather than my creditors shall suffer; but he is unable to do more. My *only* brother will have to mortgage his property to enable me to fulfil the proposition made to you this day; and will have to rely solely on my future success in business for his recompense and reward. Can you ask more?

Hard heart. Well, Sympathy and Justice are willing to compromise their claims, why not do so? You and your friends can then pay us in full.

Debtor. No! sir. What I do for one, I do for all. Cruelty shall never have occasion through me to triumph over kindness. "Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's just estimation prized above all price, I had rather be myself the slave, and wear the bonds," than be guilty of wilful crime and base ingratitude.

Justice. We may as well adjourn first as last. It is evident that we can come to no agreement in this matter, by longer deliberation. When gentlemen receive their dividends, by the slow and ruinous process of settlement under an assignment, I trust they will be convinced of their folly and injustice this day. But, however much I regret the result of our deliberations, I am free to confess, that I am not in the least disappointed. I have been in business in this city for many years, and during that time have attended many meetings of creditors; and the instances have been very rare, where any agreement has been entered into between creditors, unless the debtor was known or believed to be a dishonest or profligate man. The result of this meeting has confirmed more fully, the opinions I have for some time entertained—of the necessity and importance of a national Bankrupt Law. I am more than ever persuaded, that it is by this means alone, that justice will be done to an honest but unfortunate debtor, and the interest and wishes of one creditor be not sacrificed by the avaricious desires or personal pique of another. I am far from believing that any man's blood and bones should be made liable for the payment of his debts. I look upon a debtor somewhat in character of an agent. To the debtor the creditor entrusts the care and management of his property. The inducement to this (aside from gain) is predicated upon his responsibility of character or property; and instead of fixed salary for his services, (in which case the whole profits of the business transaction would belong to the employer) he is charged with an advance on the original cost of the goods, and has full liberty to devote to his own use and benefit, the profits arising from such traffic, and is accountable to the creditor, only for the amount of his invoice. And the fact, that his own personal interest depends upon his success, is supposed to be so far a guarantee for good conduct, that a discretionary management is allowed him to act according to the dictates of his own judgment.

As agent, with stipulated compensation, and having no direct interest in the matter, he acts under the instructions of his employer; and is only made liable, and subject to penalty by disobedience to his instructions. So, also, the debtor,—if he be unfortunate, and guilty of no fraud or dishonesty, should only be liable for a faithful surrender for all his effects into the hands of his creditor. In either case, the creditor, or employer, takes the risk of business; and strict justice and humanity, give power over the person or liberties of the debtor, or agent, only for a dereliction of duty.

Hard Heart. Yes, if you was lawmaker, we should have fine times. Every scamp in christendom would get our goods, 'burst up,' when it suited his convenience, and after placing his property in the hands of some kind friends for safekeeping, take the advantages of your bankrupt law, and then tell his creditors to "whistle for their pay."

Justice. No, my friends; you wrong me, and do injustice to your own understanding. I would regret extremely, to advocate any measures that would induce our shrewd merchants to trust "every scamp in christendom with their goods," and equally so, any measures that might enable such men to escape the penalties due to their crimes. Such, however, are not the consequences which would result from a bankrupt law. On the contrary, it would protect us from both these evils. It would inspire in creditors greater caution in relation to whom they trusted. More regard would then be had to the personal worth and qualifications of those who might apply for credit, and less dependence upon the names of endorsers and other friends. The effect of this plainly would be a salutary restraint, and the community at large would be less often affected by a series of disastrous failures. By the passage of this benevolent law, the general welfare of our country would be greatly enhanced,—calling into lively exercise the services of more than half a million of her most talented and energetic citizens, and still vaster amount of auxiliaries, dependent upon them; by it, the interests of religion and morality would be promoted,—enabling these hundreds and thousands of their best friends and most liberal supporters, to come to the aid of the church, and the various Public Societies and Institutions, whose works of love and charity are known and felt throughout the land, and which serve to elevate us in the estimation of all foreign nations; it would exercise a powerful moral influence upon the community by destroying the necessity for resorting to those unworthy shifts and expedients for a living, to which, in the present emergency, this host of unfortunate men are driven; it would afford to all, that personal liberty—the freedom of intercourse between the States, which the fathers of our constitution saw to be so necessary in their day, and of which so many are now deprived; it would obliterate the stain upon our nation's honor, by aiding to remove the imputation of using less humanity towards her honest insolvents, than many countries in monarchical Europe; in fine, who can estimate the advantages, both public and private, which would result from the passage of a judicious bankrupt law? Like a thing of magic, it works a thousand ways unseen, the good of its possessor.

Revengeful. I feel the force of your words. But though compelled to admit their truth, and desirous of securing to the country the many benefits which would result from such a measure, I could not consent that those men, who have forfeited their obligations to me, shall ever be discharged and allowed to run another race of imposition and fraud.

Sympathy. I envy not the happiness

of any man whose heart is the abode of such feelings as dictated your last expressions. Seared is his conscience, blind his judgment, hard his heart, who is willing to appear before the world in the character of an oppressor. You are willing by your own admission, to forego all hopes of remuneration for your losses, deprive your friends and the country of the same, and all for what? Why, merely to gratify a vindictive and unfeeling disposition. When I look around upon the hundreds and thousands of our unfortunate citizens who commenced their career in life with equal prospects of success as ourselves, and behold them now bowed down to the very dust under a load of misfortune, from which they can never hope to escape, except through the provisions of a national bankrupt law, I feel that their lots have fallen them in unhappy places, and that the inheritance of those who seek to deprive them of relief, will be far different from that which results from 'doing unto others as they would that others should do unto them.' FAIR PLAY.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS—WILDCAT.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 8th Regiment to his friend in Albany.

"New Orleans, April 2.

"I am here, on my way to Arkansas, with 200 wretched Seminole Indians. They are remnants of a Spartan race. The men are noble, hardy looking fellows, whom you can but respect though they have murdered the innocent and unoffending; but the women and children excite your pity and commiseration. On our tedious voyage hither they laid about the deck perfectly resigned and apparently indifferent to their fate, careless of life, and fearless of death.

"I was at Fort Commings when the noted chief Coacoochee, or *Wild Cat*, came in for a 'talk.' This man is remarkable for the incidents in his life, and for his bold and daring spirit. He was once a prisoner, but made his escape through a hole in the walls of his prison so surprisingly small that an ordinary man's head would not enter it, and, after he was through, jumped twenty five feet to the ground. This fellow has committed more murders and scalped more women and children than any other Indian in Florida, and this man we were to take, and did take, by the hand in friendship. He came into our camp, bringing with him seven 'trusty squires,' who, in looks, dress and manner, might be painted to illustrate and personate the old one himself—a little effusion of brimstone, a blue flame, and a few tails, would have made the picture complete. Wild Cat's manner, upon coming into the presence of so many officers, and surrounded as he was by so large a body of soldiers, was somewhat confused, but he soon recovered himself, and spoke with ease, and not ungracefully. He is about thirty years of age, five feet eight inches high, well proportioned, with a calm, settled, manly face, and a dark fierce eye beaming with intelligence. The Colonel talked to him openly and frankly. He returned it, and promised to cease fighting and emigrate. His little daughter, a child of five years, who had been taken prisoner, and separated from its parents some five or six months, was then given up to him, and for the first time in an Indian, I saw the evidence of feeling and affection.

"I consider the Florida war as at an end. All the chiefs and Indians are surrendering. These I am now taking off have been the most desperate in the country, and are acknowledged to have been the very spirit of the war. I left at Tampa more than a hundred, who were waiting the arrival of their friends, when they will embark for their new homes."

From the Georgia Messenger.

It is really amusing to look into the Van Buren papers, and notice the *admissions* which they make *(that the country had been brought into great difficulties and ruined in its pecuniary concerns)* for the sake of abusing the Harrison party, for not restoring it to prosperity in the course of a single week or month. They seem quite unconscious of the credit they are bestowing on their own friends for their errors and misdeeds, so long as they have an opportunity to abuse others.

About a week after Mr. Van Buren's official duties expired, he arrived in New York, and the "Era," one of his most devoted organs, in dropping its "tear drops" over him, and for the loss of its bread and butter, relates the following among other *affecting* incidents:

"There was many a hard working looking mechanic came up and said, Mr. Van Buren, I voted against you for the first time in my life—I am sorry for it—they told me if Harrison was elected things would begin to improve in twenty-four hours, and go on improving until all things got righted. I believed them, and voted against you. Things have improved the wrong way; every thing is yet going down, and confidence in speculative federal logic is already gone. It will yet devolve on you to not only get the country out, but to keep it out of difficulty."

Defalcation.—The New Orleans Bee expresses regret at the discovery of two new examples of what is fashionably styled "*defalcation*," in one of the Banking institutions of that city. The *defaulters* occupied the offices of book-keeper and receiving teller. The sum abstracted reached $75,000.

A fire occurred at Antigua (W. I.) on the 15th ult. which destroyed nearly a quarter of the town, including the custom house. Loss estimated at 300,000 dollars.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, May 13.

☞ The Agricultural meeting advertised to be held at March court having been postponed from various causes, it is proposed that the friends of Agriculture shall meet in Hillsborough, on Wednesday of May Court, at 2 o'clock, to take into consideration the formation of a Society for the improvement of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. It is hoped that the Farmers of Orange will not be indifferent to an object of so much importance as this is, and that a large number will be in attendance.

The communication of "A Citizen" has been received, but the rules we have prescribed for ourselves in relation to the election for Clerks for the county of Orange, will not permit its publication. It is known that there are several candidates in the field, each of whom have a circle of friends who will doubtless feel much interest in the election; but there is no principle involved in the contest which requires the aid of the press. It is a question resting solely on personal preferences; and so long as the communications are confined to the enumeration of the qualifications of their respective favorites, little harm could be done. But if we publish for one, we must for another; and it is easy to perceive how naturally these communications might fall off from praise to blame, and thence to ill-natured remark and angry feeling. All this we desire to avoid, and therefore commence where we can—at the beginning. We have perfect friendship for all the candidates, and desire to retain their good wishes; we intend, therefore, to take no part in the contest—except perhaps to give our vote. In the elections more directly connected with the politics and policy of the country, a sense of duty compells us to take a more active part; and this sense of duty reconciles us to the unpleasant estrangements which conflicting opinions so frequently produce. But no necessity of the kind exists in the election of Clerk; and we therefore shall avail ourselves of the privilege of remaining neutral; a position in which we can the better hope to maintain that cordial good will with which we should desire to hold intercourse with all our fellow citizens.

Virginia Elections.—Of the members of Congress, the Whigs have elected 10 and the Locos 10, and 1, Mr. Hunter, not classed with either. The Whigs have lost one and gained three; being a clear gain of two.

In the state Senate, the Whigs have elected 17, the Opposition 15; in the House of Delegates, the Whigs have 69, the Opposition 65; giving to the Whigs on joint ballot a majority of 6 votes.

Kentucky Elections.—In the election for members of Congress, eleven districts have been heard from, which have returned ten Whigs and one Opposition. Two districts yet to hear from.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The revenue bill, as it is called, (a bill to regulate the banks, provide for a loan, &c.) passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 14, and in the House by a vote of 49 to 41—a strict party vote. The bill was returned to the Legislature by the Governor with his veto. After reading the message, the vote was taken in the Senate without a word of debate, and the bill passed by a vote of two-thirds—17 to 8; but it was lost in the House. A new bill was afterwards introduced in the House by a member of the Porter party, excluding from its operation the Bank of the United States, which passed by a vote of 48 to 42; was sent to the Senate, and amended so as to give the United States Bank a share in its provisions. But in the mean time the former bill, the vote on which in the house had been reconsidered, was taken up a second time, and passed by a vote of two-thirds, and therefore has become *the law* without the signature of the Governor. This act levies new taxes, so as to raise the revenue to the necessities of the state; relieves the Banks of the state (including the Bank of the United States) from the penalties and disabilities imposed by existing laws for the suspension of specie payments; and authorizes the banks to issue bills of small denomination.

Upon the passage of this act the American Sentinel (an opposition paper, but nevertheless remarkable for its good sense and just sentiments,) remarks as follows:

"By means of the taxes imposed by this law, the credit of Pennsylvania, at home and abroad, will remain untarnished; the debts due to contractors and laborers on the public works will be paid, and the works themselves be kept in repair; the surviving veterans of the Revolution, and the widows of such, will, in due time, receive the pittance provided for them by former Legislatures; and the miserable resort to loans to pay the interest on the public debt will be avoided in future. The People will be furnished with a currency of their own for ordinary transactions, and our banks be protected from foreign hostility. We congratulate the public on the result. Party ties and political prejudices have for once been sacrificed on the altar of public good; and this great measure has been passed in such a way that neither party, were they so disposed, can make any political capital out of it. It is, we trust, the dawn of a brighter day that is about to shine on Pennsylvania."

Fatal Occurrence.—The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 30th ult. says:—"We regret to state that Gen. Leigh Reid, of this place, was shot in the street on Monday morning last, by Mr. Willis Alston. He expired in about 14 hours afterwards. We forbear making any comments, as the affair will undergo a legal investigation. Two other persons were accidentally, we presume, wounded, one severely, though we trust not mortally."

McLEOD—THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday afternoon, after mentioning the arrival of McLeod in that city, says:

In the meantime, if our private advices from Washington do not mislead us—and this they have never yet done—a decision of some importance has been come to there, in reference both to McLeod's case and the boundary question.

If we are rightly informed, it has been agreed between Mr. Fox and the Government of the United States that no farther opposition shall be made by the former to the trial of McLeod. That trial is to go on, under the jurisdiction of New York, without interference either by the British Minister or the National Government. If acquitted, as is most probable, McLeod will be discharged, of course, and the matter thus be disposed of. If convicted, the National Government will then take the necessary steps to afford him that measure of justice and protection which all the circumstances of the case may require.

As to the boundary, we learn that a convention has been signed on the part of Great Britain and the United States, which provides for the appointment of six commissioners, three for each party to the dispute. These six, if they can agree, are to give a final decision on the question. If they cannot agree, they are to appoint three others, and a decision by the majority of the nine is to be conclusive.

Such we understand to be the arrangement agreed upon. Some of the details may be incorrectly stated, but we have every reason to believe that the general fact, of a convention being signed, will prove authentic.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, May 4

The news of the day is told in a few words. Weather cold as Greenland; thermometer five degress above freezing by sunlight, and as many below by moonlight; frost in the ground; trees nipped; farmers frightened out of the hope of seed-time or harvest. Snow at Albany in May, and so in Boston and far away in the East. Men living on the hills of Maine and New Hampshire complain that the sight of the earth has not blessed their eyes for five months and many days, and that there are no signs of spring or summer. Ice has made here in the streets for two nights in succession, and in the vicinity even water in doors has frozen. Every body has the shivers, and every thing reminds one rather of chill December than what we expect in May. I shall be glad but surprised if the farmers do not suffer severely from the cold weather, which has prevailed since Sunday here, and east of us from all points heard from.

New York, May 6.

The Supreme Court room was thronged to-day in the expectation that Alexander McLeod would be put upon his trial. Mr. Spencer, the counsel of the prisoner, after the opening of the Court, submitted the motion that the case be taken up. Mr. Willis Hall, the counsel for the State, was in attendance, but the Court declined to go into the case until the arrival of Judge Bronson. It was, therefore, postponed until Saturday, the 22d instant The prisoner, in the mean time, will remain in the city, the great lion of this great menagerie, and under a whole posse of keepers.

The collector of this port yesterday added to the number of removals made on the first. Some sixty in all have so far walked out of office. Some five or six hundred remain, many of them to be retained, and many to be dismissed, not to give place to others, but because their offices, being sinecures, are to be abolished. This too, no doubt, the Globe will call Whig proscription.

St. Louis, April 28

Trouble at Fort Snelling.—The Galena Gazette says: "There have been rumors in town for several days past of difficulty between the Sioux and the United States troops at Fort Snelling. The following comes from a gentleman from Prairie du Chien, and is most likely nearly correct. He says, an Indian attempting to get into the garrison at night was shot by a soldier. The Indians, upon this, demanded the surrender of the sentinel for punishment. Upon the demand being refused, they surrounded the Fort, and exhibited such indications of hostility as to induce the commandant to send an express to Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien) for reinforcements, which went up on the Chippewa. We apprehend no serious difficulty from this source. There are several boats above, and we expect to hear later news in a day or two."

We understand that boats from the Upper Mississippi, since the date of the above, bring no news which would induce the belief that any further difficulties had occurred. *Republican.*

FLORIDA.

A letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, from a correspondent at Washington, under Saturday's date, says:

"We have reason to hope and believe, on the authority of an officer of high standing in the army, who very recently left Tampa Bay, that the report of the Indians who had come into the post having deserted and returned with hostile intent to their fastnesses, is untrue, at all events to any thing like the extent stated, although the grounds of hope of an immediate termination of hostilities may not be as conclusive as they may have recently appeared. One of the principal chiefs stated to have gone off with the deserters is known to have sent out, before the time specified, to bring in his clan.

"With this long protracted and most perplexing war, and other important branches of his public duty, the new Secretary of War is said to be battling with indomitable courage and industry—so much so as to be often at work in his office until near midnight. Truly such an office is no sinecure; compared with the incumbent, a working man on the ten hour system may be called a gentleman at large."

The intimation in the first paragraph of the above extract corresponds with information which we have ourselves received from a high officer in the army; and the tribute paid to the spirit and industry with which the Secretary of War devotes himself to the arduous duties of his station we can, from our own observation, declare to be no more than justly due.

Nat. Intelligencer.

We learn that Gen. Gaines' command has been extended so as to include Florida. Gen. Gaines during the short period he before acted in our Territory, rendered essential service, and gives us reason to believe the war will be vigorously carried on, or brought to a speedy close under his direction. He is an officer possessing activity and enterprise, and is well acquainted with the Indian character, which will render him particularly useful at this time in concluding a treaty of peace, should the Indians be willing to emigrate.

Tallahassee Star.

THE POST-MASTER GENERAL.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says: The mail-contractors for New York are now returning from the seat of government, whither they have been to renew their contracts, and adjust their affairs with the Department. They bring golden opinions in regard to the new Post-Master General, whom they describe as being at once the most thorough, prompt and efficient officer ever at the head of the Department—uniting these qualities with all his wonted affability and courtesy. The contracts, we are informed, have been made with scrupulous regard to economy,—a virtue which the Whig administration is compelled to illustrate, even had it been otherwise inclined—inasmuch as the late Post-Master General has left the Department one million in debt.

The Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal, one of the leading State Rights presses of that state, unites in the call upon Congress to remedy the existing evils in the currency. The country *groans* under the present currency, it says. Exchange on New York, it states, is hard to get at a discount of from 17 to 20 per cent.—and debts cannot be paid at one's own door without submitting to exorbitant "shaves." The Journal adds, it will support a remedy in the form of a National Bank, if it be deemed necessary. *Nat. Intel.*

It is gratifying to see the great change which has taken place, and is taking place in public opinion, with regard to a National Bank. Men who have heretofore opposed it, sick with the ruinous experiments we have submitted to for so many years, are ready to support it now, anxious to see again the harmony and prosperity in the commercial and money world which we once enjoyed under a National Bank, and which they now clearly see can, in no way, be secured but by the establishment of such an institution. The arguments which its original advocates adduced to prove it constitutional, are now approved by men who never before admitted their force, and from Maine to Georgia new converts are daily declaring that they believe a National Bank essential to carry out the powers delegated under the constitution. We feel satisfied that this revolution in popular sentiment—a revolution which is the inevitable consequence of the events of a few years past—will ensure in a few months the incorporation of a National Bank, and that a calm will follow—things once more flow in their natural channel—and our country resume the quiet and even tenor of its prosperity. *Richmond Comp.*

Mr. Rives in Favor of a National Bank.—The Richmond Star says: "It is stated, and we believe upon good authority, that Wm. C. Rives has declared in favor of a National Bank. We hope he has; for a large portion of those who were once most furious against such a bank, have now discovered that it is impossible for the business of the country to flourish without one, and when a man finds himself in error, we like to see him come out honestly and say so."

ELEGANT EXTRACT—DELICATE FICTION—VERY.

The following elegant extract from an editorial article in the last number of the Standard, is inserted for the special edification of all those who attended the great Whig Convention in this city last fall, and such of our own citizens, who witnessed it of both parties, as may not happen to see the Standard; not one of whom we venture to affirm, except the editor himself, ever saw or heard a syllable of any thing therein described before. Every statement in it will certainly be new to all who are not gifted with extraordinary powers of perception! It was generally believed at the time that the Convention was chiefly composed of the plain republican yeomanry of the country—that the means they employed were honorable, but nothing more than human—that the throng that paraded the streets marched with perfect order and decorum—that the songs they sang, in which they were assisted by the "approbation" and the voices of "the virtuous and the fair," were elevating and patriotic—that their decorations were at least decent and respectable—that their banners were inscribed with mottoes consisting for the most part of long established republican maxims and watchwords—and that the whole affair received the sanctions of reason, and was highly creditable to the popular intelligence; and the presence and approbation of the ladies was supposed to be sufficient evidence of the absence of every thing immoral, obscene or vulgar. But to the extract. It will be read with wonder and amazement. *Star.*

From the North Carolina Standard.

"At other celebrations, in this city and elsewhere, the dark spirit of Federalism called into its service, at the same moment, the *resources of Heaven and of Hell!* A swaggering, staggering throng paraded our streets, singing bacchanalian songs, tricked out with decorations fantastically vulgar, and with banners bearing inscriptions, in every word a lie—the whole a mockery of reason and a derision of popular intelligence; and these, even these, were cheered on their licentious course, by the waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of approbation from the virtuous and the fair."

Fortune's Frolics.—One of the first surgeons in New Orleans was sold in that city about twenty years ago for his passage money, by the captain of the ship which brought him over from Germany. He was bought by a surgeon, who gave him some menial employment, but soon liking his intelligence he took him into his shop and gave him a thorough medical education. After a while his patron died, and the lucky Dutchman immediately laid siege to the widow's heart, which soon yielded to his attacks, and they were married. He now is an Alderman, immensely wealthy, and has the honor of being sued for $25.000 for having improperly cut off a man's leg.

Twelve days later from Europe.

The arrival of the steam ship Britannia at Boston, has brought intelligence twelve days later from Europe. She left Liverpool on the 20th of April.

The Steamer President, which left New York on the 11th of March, had not arrived, nor had any intelligence been received concerning her, and great excitement prevailed in consequence. Nearly all hope of her safety has been given up, and insurance could scarcely be effected on her at any rate.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and family are in a painful state of suspense as to the fate of their second son, Lieutenant Lord Fitzroy Lennox, who is on board the President steamer. His lordship, who has just exchanged from the 43rd regiment to the 10th dragoons, and Mr. Courtenay, eldest son of Mr. P. Courtenay, M. P. for Bridgewater, are the only officers in the British army who had taken their passage in that vessel.

Settlement with China.—By the overland mail, which arrived at Marseilles on the 4th ultimo, and reached London on the 8th, intelligence had been received of the settlement of the dispute with the Chinese authorities at Canton. This was not effected until two of the forts at the passage of the Bogue had been stormed by the British forces, the fleet of war junks destroyed, and the batteries higher up the river bombarded by the fleet. Then the Governor of Canton, seeing that the time for procrastination was passed, sent to beg for a suspension of hostilities, and commenced the negociation, which speedily led to a settlement of the dispute, at least so far as he had the power of settling it. The following are the terms agreed upon:

1. The cession of the island and harbor of Hongkong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

2. An indemnity to the British government of six millions of dollars, one million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846.

3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing.

4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement.

Accounts from Trabisonde, state that all differences between Great Britain and Persia were arranged.

No less than 16 steam frigates are ordered to be immediately built at the different dock yards in England.

The Tea Trade had received a severe shock in consequence of the intelligence from China. The amount of business was very limited, and the price had declined 2d to 4d per pound.

The Cotton market at Liverpool was dull; prices had declined ¼d.

THE MARKETS.

	Petersburg, May 6.	
Cotton,	8¼ a	10¼
Tobacco—Lugs,	4 25 a	5 75
Leaf,	5 50 a	13 75
	Fayetteville, May 5.	
Flour,	4 75 a	5 50
Salt—(sack,)	1 90 a	2 25
(bushel,)	75	
Cotton,	7 a	9¼
Beeswax,	25 a	26

Meteorological Table, FOR APRIL.

April.	Thermometer. Sun-rise.	2 o'clk.	Sun-set	Weather.
1	48	70	68	Clear.
2	56	78	70	Clear.
3	47	60	60	Clear.
4	48	58	62	Clear.
5	54	65	65	Clear.
6	55	70	70	Clear.
7	55	70	68	Cloudy. Clear.
8	58	75	72	Showers. Clear.
9	58	78	76	Clear.
10	68	68	50	Thunder. Hail Rain.
11	43	43	42	Cloudy. Rain.
12	38	42	41	Cloudy.
13	38	52	50	Clear.
14	38	58	50	Clear.
15	38	54	52	Clear.
16	44	60	59	Clear. Cloudy.
17	57	63	65	Rain.
18	65	67	53	Clear.
19	46	60	60	Clear.
20	50	56	54	Rain.
21	54	56	55	Rain.
22	48	57	57	Cloudy.
23	50	57	58	Cloudy.
24	49	68	66	Clear.
25	52	72	70	Clear.
26	62	66	64	Clear.
27	58	62	60	Clear.
28	54	52	51	Rain.
29	46	56	52	Showers.
30	52	56	53	Clear.

Weekly Almanac.

MAY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S
13 Thursday,	5 4	6 56	
14 Friday,	5 3	6 57	
15 Saturday,	5 3	6 57	
16 Sunday,	5 2	6 58	
17 Monday,	5 1	6 59	
18 Tuesday,	5 0	7 0	
19 Wednesday	5 0	7 0	Full 1 Last Q. 9 New 16 1st Q. 23

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 73—

Pocket-Book Lost,

LOST, on Tuesday the 4th inst. between Gen. Trolinger's and John Isley's, a small leather Pocket Book, containing sixty three dollars in North Carolina money—two $10 bills of the State Bank, the rest mostly Cape Fear—and one twenty dollar Mississippi bill. Among the papers is a note of hand on Ezekiel May for ten dollars, and a Peddling License for Orange county. A liberal reward will be given for the said pocket book and its contents, if delivered to the subscriber, or if left with Mr. John S. Turrentine, or at the Printing Office in Hillsborough.

ADOLPH MARX.

May 12. 73—3wp

Attention!

To the Commissioned Officers of the 48th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU and each of you are hereby notified and commanded to attend at David Mebane's, on Saturday the 22d day of May inst. by 11 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Regimental Court Martial.

THOS. JONES, *Col. Com.*

May 10. 73—

Look at this.

THE citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity are informed, that I am obliged to stop Credit at the Post Office, because the P. O. Department forbids it, and requires prompt payment of me.

They will therefore take notice, that from and after the first day of May next, no Letter will be suffered to go out of the Post Office until the postage be paid,—postage on Newspapers and Pamphlets will be required quarterly, in advance. This notice excepts no one, it is intended for all concerned. And I hope none will think hard of me for this course, as necessity compels me to it.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

Hillsboro', April 29. 70—

Moffat's Life Pills, AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

☞ A FRESH SUPPLY, ☜

Just Received and for Sale at this Office,

February 17. 60—

SIR ASTLEY COOPER.

This distinguished surgeon died in London on the 12th of February, in the 73d year of his age. The obituary notices of him in the London papers state, that for several years after he began his profession, the emoluments of his practice did not amount to the salary of a footman. When he became more known, his practice rapidly increased, and was very lucrative, his receipts averaging from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars a year, and one year, 1822, amounting to 20,000 guineas. His eminence, by his successful operations, secured large gifts. One instance is mentioned, in which, on completing a cure, he was presented with the night cap of the lady patient, which on examination was found to be lined with a thousand pound bank note. In personal appearance, Sir Astley is said to have been one of the finest looking men of the age, his good humored countenance being an index of his innate disposition. He was inordinately attached to his profession, and having once retired, was forced by the strength of habit, to return to it again. He was for a long period attached to the hospitals as a lecturer and surgeon. As a lecturer he was a fluent, though not a correct, speaker. As an operator, he has rarely been equaled, and when at the zenith of his fame, persons came from all parts of the world to consult him. He was always frugal, and latterly, it is said, his frugality has approached to avarice.

Boston Recorder.

Small Birds Great Blessings.—I wish our intelligent farmers could be awakened to the importance of preserving Robins and other small Birds, as a means of aiding in their work. The inhumanity which suffers every lazy lubber of a boy who can rest an old king's arm over a stone wall, to kill or frighten every poor Linnet that sings in the fields, and every Robin-red-breast that dares eat an unripe cherry and save a child from the dysentery, is a short sighted piece of selfishness. These harmless birds live upon grubs and other worms and insects, and the slight inroads they make upon the farmer's corps are repaid an hundred-fold by the protection they afford against a thousand destroyers. These birds, if not frightened, will become so tame as to perch on the hand, or light on the plough as it turns over the furrow. No good farmer should fail to teach his boys to spare and cherish these harmless and often tuneful visitants to his fields and orchards. The crows, too, Nature's living mouse traps, instead of being a tame, almost domestic bird, as in some other countries, where farmers have been taught their value by long experience, have been frightened into mean pilferers of unwed corn hills! A good crow is worth a bushel of wheat or other grain to the acre, and sometimes ten! A knowledge of ornithology, and not penal laws, is what our farmers and their sons need to induce them to regard their true interests in this matter. *Con. Courant.*

A writer in one of the Foreign Encyclopedias calculates that if the natural resources of the American Continent were fully developed, it would afford sustenance to 2,000 millions of inhabitants, a numbers five times as great as the entire population of the Globe. The writer after advancing this position goes on as follows:

"And what is more surprising, there is every probability that this prodigious population will be in existence within three or four centuries. The imagination is lost in contemplating a state of things which will make so great and rapid a change in the condition of the world. We almost fancy it is a dream, and yet the result is based on principles quite as certain as those which govern the conduct of men in their ordinary pursuits. Nearly all social improvements spring from the reciprocal influence of condensed numbers and diffused intelligence. What then will be the state of society in America two centuries hence, when a thousand or two thousand millions civilized men are crowded into a space comparatively so narrow, and speaking only two languages, as will doubtless be the case? History shows that wealth, power, sciences, literature, all follow in the train of numbers, general intelligence and freedom. The same causes which transferred the sceptre of civilization and the weight of influence from the banks of Euphrates and the Nile to Western Europe, must, in the course of no long period, carry them from the latter to the plains of the Mississippi, and the Amazon."

A JOKE AND THE AFTERCHAPS.

"One day within the last week," says the Philadelphia Chronicle, "a lady of Southwark, who had conceived some cause of dislike for a certain physician of that quarter, and being disposed to wound his feelings, and mortify his professional dignity, hit on the following expedient for so doing. She sent for the doctor, intimating that a sick person stood in need of his services. The doctor arrived, entered the apartment where the lady sat with two female acquaintances, and was directed to a cradle, in which he expected to find a sick child. On removing the quilt, he discovered a large tomcat, fitted up with a baby's cap, &c., and at the moment of making this discovery, he heard a half suppressed titter proceeding from the corner of the room where the ladies sat. The doctor, no wise daunted, changed not a muscle of his countenance, but with all the gravity becoming the physician, felt the pulse of the quadruped, took out his pencil, wrote a prescription, took up his hat and cane, bade the ladies good afternoon, and departed. As soon as he was out of hearing, Mrs. —— and her companions gave full vent to their merriment, and laughed over the trick for an hour, when their mirth was somewhat damped by the entrance of a young man who presented the doctor's bill, wherein was charged the maximum price for a visit. Nothing could be said against the justice of the demand, and the money was paid with evident vexation. So the doctor had his joke as well as the lady.

Pepper.—Nearly eighteen hundred thousand pounds of black pepper are consumed in the U. States yearly. "*That's hot.*"

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers having recruited their Stock for the season, would respectfully invite their customers and the public to give them a call.

Their Stock consists of every variety of Goods common to this market; all of which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms. They are determined to make their prices conform to the times. They will make no fine promises to decoy the confiding and unwary. Call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

May 5. 71—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marseilles do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Ribands, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware,
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Loaf and Brown Sugar.
SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles,
Plush, Webbing, Tres & Morocco Skins.
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Mole-skin and Palm-leaf Hats.
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes.
500 pounds Cotton Yarn.
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Maryland Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,
and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5. 71- 6m

Just Received and for Sale,

DR. PETERS' Anti Bilious Pills.
Dr. Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.
Dr. Phelps' Anti Bilious Tomato Pills.
Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, for pains in back and breast.
Dr. R. S. Bernard's Cholera Syrup.
W. W. Grey's Invaluable Ointment.
Harrison's Specific Ointment.

☞ Also, BACON, MEAL & FLOUR.

A. PARKS.

May 5. 71—

PRIVAET Boarding School.

THE subscriber will open a Boarding School for Boys, at his residence, Tusculum, within one mile and a half of Hillsborough, N. C. on the first Thursday in July next. His number of pupils will be limited. The course of instruction preparatory to an entrance into any of our Colleges. Instruction will be given in the French language, by a gentleman from France, of high qualifications. No additional charge will be made to the general price of tuition for such instruction, and every pupil will enjoy the benefit.

There will be but one vacation in the year, and that from the first of May to the first Thursday in July.

The charge for each pupil, for board and tuition, will be $150 per annum, paid semi annually, in advance.

Parents or Guardians, who may wish to place their sons or wards under his care, are requested to communicate their wishes to the subscriber, by letter, as early as convenient, directed to the

REV. JOHN WITHERSPOON,
Hillsborough, N. C

April 1. 66—

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 52—

☞ TO FARMERS.

PLOUGHS, Of a Superior Quality, FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of Ploughs, manufactured by R. Brummel, (Davidson county, 20 miles south west of Greensborough, on the road leading to Salisbury,) of good and substantial seasoned timber, have been deposited with Stephen Moore, esq. of Hillsborough, for sale. Any number can be had by application to the subscriber, or to Stephen Moore, esq

R. BRUMMEL.

March 30. 66—4w

WOOD LAND For Sale.

ABOUT Fifty Acres, adjoining the Town, north.

About Fifty Acres, half a mile from Town, north.

Apply to JAMES WEBB.

April 20. 69—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lama,
Do. Drop Deta, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Do. Erminets,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Marseilles, } VESTINGS.
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints.
Plain and Chequered Muslin.
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper.
Irish and Brown Linens.
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings.
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres.
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings.
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets.
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm leaf HATS.
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers.
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn.
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware.
Hardware and Cuttlery.
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves.
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Black and Green Teas.
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 28. 70—

Piano Fortes, Guitars, Violins, Violin Strings, &c.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Raleigh, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of NUNNS & CLARK'S Piano Fortes, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that *they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser*, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from $1 50 up to $50; a large selection of superior Violin Strings; Guitar Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; Superior Flutes and Flageolets, single and double; French Accordeons, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums and Bass Drums, of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment of MUSIC ever before imported here.

The Subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music; and being both Teachers of the Piano Forte, they hope to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving. They respectfully solicit the favor and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and throughout the State of North Carolina.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

Petersburg, Va. March 31, 78—

Piano Forte & Music STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at their Store on Sycamore street, a large assortment of Pianos, of superior quality, from the manufactory of Messrs. NUNNS & CLARK, New York, which they submit to the examination of their friends and the public. They have also on hand the largest and best selection of American and European Music that has ever been exhibited here. Also, superior Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes and Drums—a large assortment of Roman, French and English Harps, Guitar and Violin Strings.

They will receive weekly from the Northern Cities, every new publication of Music, intending to keep at all times the largest and most complete assortment. And being both of us Teachers, and having some experience in selecting Music and Musical Instruments, we hope to be enabled to keep such an assortment as will be pleasing, agreeable and useful to those who will favor us with their patronage.

We beg leave to say also, that we shall be glad to allow purchasers of our Pianos to keep them for a reasonable time and try them, before paying for them, and we will take back any Piano paid for, if proved to be defective, even after 12 months trial. Any Piano sold in Town or its environs, will be kept in tune for 12 months gratis.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

☞ Pianos tuned and let on hire.

Petersburg, April 1. 68—

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, Prospect Hill, Bladen County, a Negro boy named TOM. He was purchased of Allen Cain, of Orange county, where he is supposed to be gone. He is very stout, and weighs about 190 pounds; has been frost bitten; has a very peculiar walk, turns his toes very much out; height about 5 feet 8 inches; answers quick when spoken to; teeth wide apart; low forehead; complexion not the blackest, though dark. Twenty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail.

WM. N. WHITTED.

Prospect Hill, Bladen, March 21 tf—65

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55—

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

☞ They have still on hand a good assortment of

Dry Goods,

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3. tf-62

BOOTS, SHOES, &C. for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoetees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29. 70—

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Reisins, Prunes, Figs, Currents and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, a most approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70

To all my just Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall apply to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of May next, for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly made for the benefit of honest debtors; when and where you may attend and object, if you see proper.

CALVIN J. BACON.

April 28 70—

Equity Sales.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at March term, 1841, on the petition of John Wyatt, ex parte, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the store of Eli Murray & Co., on Saturday the 15th day of May next, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, one of 120 acres, and one of 25¼ acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

March 22 65—4w

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

Cabinet-Making.

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly fitted up his establishment, with a great many conveniences, that will enable him to execute work in a superior style and with more expedition than heretofore; and he now offers his services to the public, with the determination that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

of all kinds, will be made in the neatest style, *of Mahogany, Walnut, and other precious Wood.*

He will endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of Furniture; among which will be BEDSTEADS of the cheapest and best quality, with stains of the most durable colors, in imitation of Mahogany, Rosewood, or Satinwood Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call, as they will be sold on very reasonable terms.

All repairing or varnishing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Orders requiring haste, will be executed with all possible despatch.

HENRY EVANS.

February 3. 58-3m

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 49—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Nathaniel M. Carrington and wife,
against
Durell Mangum and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Durell Mangum, James Adams and Clary his wife, and Arthur Mangum, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this cause will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

Price Adv. $5 00. 65—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of the most diste to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be dullness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPPRING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sieeluff, Midway, Davideon.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Harrisborn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11-6

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Petition of George Heffhines and others,
against
Lucretia and Molly Farmer.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lucretia Farmer and Molly Farmer, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this cause will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

Price Adv. $5 00. 65—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.